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Organizing capitalism for the military

On Oct. 19 the *New York Times* reported that a Defense Department advisory board has recommended that the Pentagon take "a more assertive role in setting economic policy to head off an increasing loss of technological leadership to both our allies and adversaries." As the Times euphemistically put it, "The plan would inject the military into unfamiliar policy arenas."

Indeed so. Unfamiliar not only to a military that chronically unable to manage its internal economic affairs without incredible levels of corruption, waste and misplaced priorities, but unfamiliar as well to any country that wants to call itself a democracy.

The plan of the Defense Science Board, a collection of defense contractors in industry and academia headed by Robert A. Fuhrman, president of Lockheed, calls for the creation of an "industrial policy council" which would be headed by the president's national security advisor. This body, according to the *Times,* "would recommend policies to bolster industries that support the military." The defense secretary would also become a member of the heretofore civilian Economic Policy Council.

The *Times* pointed to other evidence of thinking along these lines: "The Pentagon is beginning to argue for broad industrial policies that would benefit high-technology industries as a whole, hoping that the rewards would reach sectors of the economy that directly serve the military."

Interestingly, this report was released only a few weeks before Margaret Thatcher declared the end of the Cold War, a view at least partially shared by Reagan and Bush. While apparently coincidental, the report offers hope for a military establishment that has had the raison d'etre of an evil empire swept out from under it by glasnost. We now need to maintain a strong defense not only to protect ourselves against our adversaries but against our allies as well.

In another irony, the report comes at the end of an administration that has beatified the "free market economy." To those who have read the Reaganites' dicta instead of their lips, however, it has been clear that what Reagan has been about is anything but a free market economy. And in truth, Reagan has not been alone. There is broad acceptance in boardrooms and in Washington that capitalism needs to be better organized.

Reagan is not the first national leader to move in this direction. In a speech in 1920, Benito Mussolini said it was time "to deprive the State of all the functions which render it dropsical and vulnerable, reducing it to *** that of the soldier, the policeman, the tax-collector and the judge." Yet although Mussolini started out a Reaganite he ended up running a state that controlled most of its own industries, after a zigzag, often inconsistent course pursued in the name of nationalism, defense, efficiency and protection from foreign competition.

While the parallels between Italian fascism and current American politics remain thankfully weak, it is important to note that the economic imperative is uncomfortably similar: the organization of capitalism in the interests of the corporative state.

This has been the Reagan goal and there is no reason Bush will veer markedly from it. In fact, Dukakis and other techno-Democrats have echoed some of the same themes.

Although the model generally cited in defense of organized capitalism is that of the contemporary Japanese, it is well to remember that the most effective original practitioners of a corporative economy were the Nazis and the Italians. And unlike the Japanese, but like contemporary America, their economy was a war economy. Several years before Krystallnacht, Mussolini's Minister for the National Economy, Giuseppe Belluzzo, was advocating commitment to technical

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achievement, state intervention in corporate affairs and, in the words of Adrian Lyttelton and the spirit of Robert Fuhrman, "consideration of Italian industry from the point of view of planning for defence needs."

Lyttelton, in *The Seizure of Power,* which describes the rise of Italian fascism in detail, writes:

> A good example of Mussolini's new views is provided by his inaugural speech to the National Exports Institute on 8 July 1926. *** Industry was ordered to form 'a common front' in dealing with foreigners, to avoid 'ruinous competition,' and to eliminate inefficient enterprises. *** The values of competition were to be replaced by those of organization: Italian industry would be reshaped and modernized by the cartel and trust.
>
> *** There was a new philosophy here of State intervention for the technical modernization of the economy serving the ultimate political objectives of military strength and self-sufficiency; it was a return to the authoritarian and interventionist war economy. ***

Lyttelton writes that "fascism can be viewed as a product of the transition from the market capitalism of the independent producer to the organized capitalism of the oligopoly." And he quotes Nationalist theorist Alfredo Rocco: "The Fascist economy is *** an organized economy. It is organized by the producers themselves, under the supreme direction and control of the State."

Perhaps partially due to the inconsistencies over time of fascist economics and their contradictions at any one point in time, the economic side of fascism gets short shrift today in comparison, say, to its geographic expansionism or its extermination of Jews. But in the same era in which, in the words of one writer, FDR saved capitalism from itself, the fascists were drafting it as a servant-companion of the state in these notorious activities. The Germans had a name for it: *wehrwirtschaft,* or war economy.

It was not a new idea in Germany. As William Shirer points out in the *Rise and the Fall of the Third Reich*, 18th and 19th century Prussia had devoted some five sevenths of its revenue on the Army and "that nation's whole economy was always regarded as primarily an instrument not of the people's welfare but of military policy." America currently falls a tad short of Prussia, but only by about fifteen percentage points.

With the rise of the military-industrial complex, American attitudes concerning the proper relationship between the corporation and the state began undergoing fundamental changes. And in the less than forty years since Dwight Eisenhower warned the country of the danger at hand with that complex, we have moved to the point that even former free-marketers like Reagan and high-tech Democrats see the country's salvation increasingly in a manipulation of the capitalistic system to serve the political and/or military goals of the state. In the less than eight years of the Reagan administration we have moved to the point that the phrase 'anti-trust' hardly is seen anymore and when 95% of the nation's airlines dramatically raise fares at precisely 12:01am of the same day, hardly a mumblin' word is heard from the media or the politicians.

It is a slippery path we are following, and one that history tells us is compatible with the development of a fascist society, all done in the name of the national interest, the need to defend ourselves, economic efficiency and the threat of foreign competition. As Huey Long warned years ago: "When fascism comes to America it will be on a program of Americanism."

The Progressive Review

Bucking the System Since 1966

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Who's a Christian?

The recent effort to upset the Supreme Court's abortion decision shows that it is hard to keep a bad idea down. Those who optimistically believe that even the current First Street bench would shy from such retrograde motion had better keep in mind the successes of Muslim extremists, the religious right in this country and the fundamentalists of Israel. The theological struggle in America is still far more polite than in the Middle East but if you can imagine Pat Robertson with a black hat and a beard you get a not unreasonable picture of what is going on. We are trying to decide whether we still want a democracy or would really prefer a theocracy.

Of course the Israeli parallel isn't perfect. After all the Jewish fundamentalists will not recognize conversion under any but the strictest circumstances, whereas in this country, the theocrats appear to regard a suitable offering accompanying one's order for the James Robeson *Joy of Christmas* cassette as an adequate standard for coverage under their Law of Return to Christ.

For many, the abortion debate will undoubtedly appear to focus on such intricate and irresolvable questions as the exact moment a human being becomes such. The Reagan administration, it was noted by one sage, has shown that it believes in the sanctity of life until it has passed through the birth canal. Others prefer that it start at that point and not stop even though one has committed murder (or is a major drug dealer).

But that's not really what the issue is about. Nor is it about the legal questions that will be raised, such as whether the federal government or the states should decide the issue. It is really about the role religion will play in the governing of this country. Should the court choose to reverse itself on *Roe vs.Wade* it will do so not in a ruling but in an encyclical. *Roe* did not give the imprimatur of the state to abortion; it merely returned to God that with which Caesar had been presumptuously messing. To go back to the status ante without the court making a substantive theological declaration would be virtually impossible.

This is not the first time that evangelism has threatened the tranquility of the republic. In 1839, Henry Casell said that "religious mania is said to be the prevailing form of insanity in the United States." For some forty years prior religious fervor had swept the country and, among other things, had severely challenged the fledgling concept of separation of church and state. As a religious magazine

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Chesterfield mildness plus no unpleasant after-taste
Ronald Reagan
Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

There'll Always Be a Market

Mike Reynolds, R.J. Reynolds heir, on his brother Patrick's anti-smoking efforts: "No matter what happens in the American market, we can always sell the product overseas."

of the period warned: "There is no safety for republics but in self-government under the influence of a holy heart, swayed by the government of God."

Fortunately, the First Amendment stayed pretty much in tact, in part because politicians realized that there was far less unity amongst the religious than one might suppose from the rhetoric. Justice Story in 1833 pointed out that the purpose of the First Amendment was not to encourage infidelity but "to exclude rivalry among Christian sects, and to prevent any national ecclesiastical establishment, which should give to a hierarchy the exclusive patronage of the national government." Andrew Jackson, under political pressure to declare a Day of Humiliation to help prevent the spread of cholera from Europe to America, declared he could not do so without disturbing "the security which religion now enjoys in this country in its complete separation from the political concerns of the General Government."

The problem remains today. How can the court rule in manner pleasing to orthodox Catholics or televangelists without offending many Jews, Quakers, Unitarians, and Episcopalians (not to mention aetheists and Seventh Day Agnostics) and without creating a favored religious hierarchy under the patronage of the state?

Who's a person?

Not that it can't try. After all, the unlamented Judge Bork, for example, called *Roe* "a wholly unjustifiable judicial usurpation of state legislative authority."

Since it is possible, should the court trash *Roe,* that it will do so based on an issue such as that proposed by Bork, an excellent article in the *National Law Journal* for August 31, 1987. is worth recalling.

Bork at the time was under consideration for the Supreme Court. The article's author, the sainted Morton Mintz, recently retired prophet without honor in his own paper (the *Washington Post),* raised the interesting point that while Bork had been vocal about the court's "usurpation" on the abortion issue, he had not checked in on the matter of *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Co.*

This case, decided in 1888, also hinged on the question of who was a person. In this matter, however, the applicant for personhood was not a fetus but a corporation.

The court not only decided that a corporation was a person under the 14th amendment, it didn't want to hear otherwise. Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite announced:

> The court does not wish to hear argument on the question whether the provision in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids a state to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, applies to these corporations. We are all of the opinion that it does.

Writes Mintz: "The only 'person' Congress had in mind when it adopted the 14th Amendment in 1866 was the newly freed slave." Mintz cites the ruling as the kind of arrogant judicial presumptuousness that Judge Bork built a reputation denouncing as intolerable. He asked: "Can Judge Bork condemn the court that handed down *Roe* but not condemn the court that handed down *Santa Clara?*"

This 19th century piece of judicial arrogance had enormous impact. Justice Black noted in the 30s that in the first 50 years after the 14th amendment was passed, "less than one-half of 1 percent (of Supreme Court cases) invoked it in protection of the Negro race, and more than 50 percent asked that its benefits be extended to corporations."

Public interest groups, labor unions, and the public in general would find this a far different America if

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corporations had not been capriciously given personhood. In fact, it is hard to think of a single constitutional amendment that would be more salutary than one repealing this odious principle.

The ruling, points out one scholar, puts corporations on "a one-way street" in which they get all the benefits of personhood but none of the responsibilities e.g. service in the military.

Absent some effort from the administration and other abortion foes to overturn *Santa Clara,* any complaints of judicial non-restraint seem hollow.

Which, sadly, doesn't mean they won't fly on First Street.

Where was Jennifer?

The biggest non-story of the election campaign was the matter of whether George Bush had a mistress. At least it was a non-story in the conventional media. If you happened to be in London, you could have read about it on the front pages; it was featured in at least one checkout counter tabloid and got major impetus from a story in the alternative *LA Weekly* by Richard Ryan of the *Texas Observer.* But the media mafia treated the story as if it were a Tylenol bottle with a tampered top.

There are various explanations for this. The *New York Observer* quotes reporters at the *Washington Post* as saying there was no "wet condom," aka smoking gun. And while it is true that Gary Hart got noticeably different treatment of his peccadillos, it was also true that he had been followed, filmed and, when caught, flustered. If George Bush had been seen cavorting on the *Monkey Business,* one suspects he would have claimed that the woman in question was a moderate Iranian leader with whom he was engaged in delicate negotiations and that would have been the end of that. Besides, as the *Observer* noted, it is hard to trail a politician who has been under Secret Service protection for eight years.

The conventional media's defense was that the story was unproven, but left the unavoidable sense that they preferred it that way. In fact, the role of Jennifer Fitzgerald was newsworthy if for no other reason than she had been a publicly controversial figure on the Bush team. It was *Time* magazine, after all, and not the *National Enquirer* that described Fitzgerald in 1982 as having "much to say about where Bush goes, what he does and whom he sees." And it was James Baker, Bush's secretary of sleaze, who forced her out of the 1980 campaign, reportedly jealous of her influence.

When Bush promoted her to executive assistant in 1983, seven staff members resigned in protest.

So even without the sexual innuendo, one might have expected *a* Fitzgerald story to have cropped up in America's conventional press. That it didn't suggests there is more here than meets the eye.

There is little doubt but that the press provides an invisible shield around people it likes or it believes America likes. This double criteria tends to eliminate ideological bias but leaves the press scurrying for justification when it exposes the extracurricular activities of one of the Capital's less favorite actors such as Gary Hart.

Some of the justification borders on the illogical. If, for example, the Fitzgerald story is unfair to Bush, it is certainly no more so than the Willie Horton story was to Dukakis. Is it alright to print non-sexual innuendo about a presidential candidate but not sexual? Why didn't the press ignore or bat down the Willie Horton and Boston Harbor stories as well as the Jennifer Fitzgerald one?

It is unlikely that the Fitzgerald matter will ever be resolved. After all a press that refuses to dig into the background of America's first presidential candidate to have been head of this country's equivalent of the KGB is hardly to going to distinguish itself by asking too many hard questions.

Yet the story should remain in the open file if for no other reason than that offered by *Time*'s Ted Gup: "Claims to privacy lose their force when individuals attempt to place greater limits on others' private conduct than they accept for themselves."

Just politics

Mike Espy won election to the House two years ago by a mere 5000 votes, becoming the first Mississippi black sent to Congress since Reconstruction. This year he won reelection by a 2 to one margin, picking up 40% of the white vote. Espy ran a non-racial campaign with 750 precinct captains, 1500 block captains and bi-racial co-chairs in each of the 22 counties in his district.

Grand County Utah voters beat back an attempt to allow construction of a mass burn incinerator by a 2 to 1 margin.

While voters in Arkansas, Colorado and Michigan voted to ban state-financed abortions for poor women, anti-choice lobbyists in Maine, Massachusetts and Oregon failed even to get enough signatures to get the matter on the ballot. Further, Nancy Broff of the National Abortion Rights Action League notes that pro-choicers have gained about two seats in the Senate and five to six seats in the House.

In 1984 Reagan took the under-25 vote by 19 points leading to talk of the GOP as the new national youth party. But Bush won this constituency only by a few points. National registration among young voters is split, with 37 points each for the Democrats and Republicans.

Voters created four more nuclear free zones this fall: two in California, one in Illinois and one in Oregon. Three other California communities and one Washington state county rejected the idea. There are now about 160 nuclear free zones in the country, covering about 7% of the population. In addition there are five nuclear free zones by international treaty, 21 nuclear free countries and 4227 nuclear free zones in 23 other countries.

Some 18 third party candidates gained less than 1% of the total vote cast in November's election. Among the candidates were Libertarian Ron Paul (409,000), New Alliance's Lenora Fulani (201,000); Consumer's Eugene McCarthy (30,000), Lyndon LaRouche (24,000), None of the Above (7000), and Socialist Willa Kenoyer (3000).

Over 800 people turned up for the first 'Greening of the West' conference in October at Jones Gulch, Calif. That's a large crowd given the lack of media attention; even more

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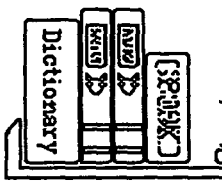
notable it's about twice as many as attended last year's national Green gathering. Among the outcomes: movement towards establishing a Green party and plans for a party newsletter.

In one of the tackiest campaigns of recent memory, last prize probably has to go to Jay Wolfe who ran against Senator Robert Byrd using a 30-second ad that showed a close-up of a bloody fetus, then a picture of Byrd next to the photo. The ad was so bad that even the national Republican Senatorial Committee told Wolfe to stop running it.

In the closing days of the campaign Rose Mary Miller of Wayne, Michigan, called the ACLU for help in her fight with city officials, who had told her to remove a political sign from her lawn or face a ticket. Only thing curious about this story is that the sign was promoting George Bush.

Ex-congressional staffer Jonathan Yates, writing in *Newsweek,* recalls a Fritz Hollings story about the veteran who returned from Korea, went to college on the GI bill, bought his house with a FHA loan, had his kids in a VA hospital, started a business with an SBA loan, got electricity from the TVA and water from a projected funded by the EPA. His kids were on the school lunch program, and later went to college with government-guaranteed loans. His parents retired to a farm on Social Security, got their electricity from REA and the soil tested by the USDA. When the father became ill, he was saved by a drug developed by the NIH and his family was saved by Medicare. The veteran drove on interstates, moored his boat in a channel dredged by the Corps of Engineers, and when the floods came, rode Amtrak to Washington to apply for flood relief. When he got back he wrote his congressman asking for help in getting the government off his back.

Art Buchwald tells the story of the woman who was walking down the street during last fall's campaign. Up jumps a frog who tells her, "If you kiss me on the right cheek I'll turn into George Bush; if you kiss me on the left I'll turn into Michael Dukakis." The woman picks up the frog and puts it in her purse. "Why did you do that?" asked a friend. "You could have gone to the White House." Said the woman: "I'd rather have a talking frog."



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Janitors

Service Employees International Union
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Nuclear free zones

Nuclear Free America
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Baltimore Md.
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We have to quit drawing a circle and proclaiming that only those inside it are welcome to our loving concern, leaving all others potential victims of our prejudice. . .

Priests are empowered to give God's blessings on all kinds of occasions. Why can't the church -- which has blessed houses, pets, warships and even MX missiles, also bless homosexual relationships marked by love, fidelity and the hope of a lifetime of mutual responsibility?. . .

It isn't that this is the most immoral generation in history. We have pushed the age the puberty back and the age of marriage forward. The role of women has changed dramatically, and the understanding of homosexuality is growing so that we're no longer comfortable with the traditional condemnations. I think the church ought to recognize the new values that are emerging. . .

--Episcopal *Bishop John Shelby Spong* in **Living in Sin? A Bishop Rethinks Human Sexuality.**

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Weather Report

The right-wing *Executive Intelligence Review* cites your editor as a member of the board of the Fund for Constitutional Government which "reads like a who's who of two generations of Washington's leftwing 'permanent structure.' It's nice to be appreciated. FCG, incidentally, is an organization started by Stewart Mott that supports groups like the Project on Military Procurement (exposing everything from black budget fraud to hyper-priced toilet seats) and the Government Accountability Project, which has aided a good many whistleblowers in its day. EIR considers such efforts as part of a "well-organized disarmament lobby working from the outside to create a climate of demoralization, distrust, and chaos within the defense industry." So if you run across any demoralized defense contractors you'll know why.

The Brighter Side

George Bush was not even President yet, and the United States was already a kinder and gentler place, because the Bush campaign was over.-- *The New Yorker*

A reader suggests that instead of saying the pledge of allegiance, George Bush and J. Danforth Quayle could more usefully publicly recite their oaths of office every day.

The New York City yellow pages, refusing a "gay organization" category, suggested that a gay activist group list themselves under "escort services" or "nightclub." A lawsuit is pending.

A national survey commissioned by the Safe Energy Council found that Americans oppose the construction of new nuclear plants by a margin of 59% to 36%. George Bush has advocated the construction of a new generation of nuclear plants, but the pollees not only were skeptical of that, by a 48%-35% margin they didn't want government money spent on them. Asked to choose which alternatives for providing more energy the government should be funding, the pollees responded as follows:

Solar energy and other renewable sources: 41%
Energy efficiency: 15%
Energy conservation: 10%
American oil: 10%
Nuclear power: 10%
Coal: 6%
Natural gas: 5%

A new book, *FROM: The President -- Richard Nixon's Secret Files*, offers some nice insights into the Nixonian mind as revealed in memos he wrote during his years in the White House. In 1970, for example, he wrote to USIA chief Frank Shakespeare: "What is the situation with regard to the horrible modern art in some our embassies? I realize we can't censor this stuff, but I would like a report as to what embassies have some of these atrocious objects."

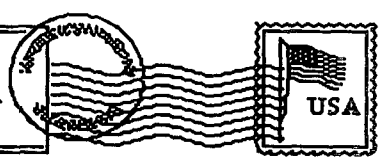
That same year, RN inquired of HR Haldeman: "Would you please have the Bordeaux years checked? I know that '59 is an excellent year, even with my unsophisticated taste; but my recollection is that '66 is one of the poor years. The reason I ask is that we seem to have a huge stock of '66 Bordeaux on hand, and I wondered why." In 1971, Haldeman wrote to White House aide Alex Buttefield, "In seating at State Dinners, the President feels that Henry [Kissinger] should not always be put next to the most glamorous woman present."

The *Washington Times* reports, incidentally that wine expert David Pursglove says that "'66 was a perfect year. It's an elegant wine with lots and lots of structure. *** Most of the '59 I've tasted is over the hill..."

Now that Maggie Thatcher has ended the Cold War, it is perhaps safe to reveal who really aided the Russians to become a superpower. And it wasn't Dean Acheson, but -- as the December issue of *American Heritage* points out, corporate America. In a rewarding article, "How America Helped Build the Soviet Machine," Thomas Hughes recounts Lenin's fascination with American technology and its time and motion expertise. The largest Soviet hydroelectric project was built with turbines from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and five of the nine generators came from GE for the power station dedicated in 1932.

The Ford Motor Company boasted in 1927 that 85% of the trucks and tractors in the Soviet Union had been

Letters to the Editor



Exit polls during the presidential election indicated that people with over $50,000 annual family income were more than twice as likely to vote as those with incomes under $12,500. These polls also showed that George Bush was favored by 63% of those in the highest income category, but by only 37% of those with the lowest incomes. If participation rates of rich and poor had been reversed, Michael Dukakis would have gained 50.1% of the popular vote and proably also a majority of electoral college votes.

Obviously, for those who face a faily struggle to make ends meet it is a great luxury to take time off to register and to vote. Inequalities in voter participation could be reduced if everyone was automatically registered to vote, and if some incentive was provided to go to the polls. In Japan, all who are registered for public school are automatically registered to vote when they reach the voting age. We could do that too. In some parts of Switzerland, those who fail to cast their vote must pay a modest penalty. A $10 fine for not voting would not only encourage higher participation rates, expecially among the poor, but could also contribute to a pool of funds to help the public financing of election campaigns.

Dietrich Fischer
White Plains, NY

provided by it. The list goes on and makes one wonder: what with friends like that, who needed spies?

Jack Larkin, author of *The Reshaping of Everyday Life in the United States, 1790-1840,* presents a somewhat different view of 18th century sex than some might envision. He writes that Americans of that era "subscribed to the commonplace notion that sex, within proper social confines, was enjoyable and healthy." He adds that they believed that women had powerful sex drives and that sexual abstinence could be injurious to health. Larkin backs up his claims with birth and marriage records indicating that nearly a third of the brides in rural New England were with child when they walked down the aisle. By 1832, however, books were warning men that sexual indulgence was psychologically risky and by 1840 the bridal pregnancy rate had dropped to one in six.

Field notes

Earth stickers: Paul Hoffman has come up with four-color two inch self-sticking reproductions of "the only photo of the whole earth in NASA's files," which can be obtained for a contribution to Earth Seals, PO Box 8000, Berkeley, CA 94707.

Directory of DC Emergency Food Providers: DC Hunger Action has published a detailed listing of emergency food providers in the city, including hours and type of services provided. Info: DC Hunger Action, 1317 G NW, DC 20005. 202-347-4441.

Justice for Janitors: As part of its campaign to organize janitors, the Service Employees International Union has launched a major organizing campaign against real estate

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developer John Portman, who has projects in Atlanta and has indicated an interest in bidding on DC's planned International Cultural & Trade Center. The SEIU is seeking to organize janitorial workers, most of whom earn less than $4 an hour, in many cities including DC, Atlanta, Denver, Buffalo, St. Louis, Oakland and Philadelphia.

Harvard clerical workers win: In a major victory for union organizing on American campuses, clerical workers at Harvard U has won the right to organize. Harvard prexy Derek Bok agreed not to try to have the results of a close union election overturned by the National Labor Relations Board. The workers voted to affiliate with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers. When the new 3500-member union is recognized, probably this month, it will become the largest at any private American university. A president of the State, County & Muncipal Employees International said, "The Harvard victory is enormous. . .and will help women in workplaces all over the country."

Recycling laser junk: A first in high tech recycling has been created by the Brookrock Corporation of Wilmington, Del. This company takes used toner cartridges from laser printers and rebuilds them, providing jobs for the handicapped and funds for the United Way on the side. Those participating in the program send their spent cartridges in a prepaid postage box to Brookrock, which makes a contribution to United Way for each cartridge received. If merely five percent of the nation's non-biodegradable cartridges are recycled, it will reduce this particular form of waste by 96,000 cartridges a year, according to *Online Today*. Info: Book Gillespie, Brookrock Corp, 2055 Limestone Rd., Wilmington DE 19808 (302-998-4200)

NOW plans pro-choice actions: The National Organization for Women is planning a nationwide series of events to commemorate the 16th anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision legalizing abortion. It is also planning a march on April 9 to help revitalize the movement for the ERA.

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